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or those receiving official recognition" is made compulsory by all government and public schools.

This report is valuable for the clear and definite presentation which it gives of the many and undoubted benefits which Japan has brought to Korea along material lines. Japan has administered Korea as an estate, but whether it has been successful in dealing with the Korean people, must be determined from other sources than this report.

C. E. S.

Thirty Years. Anglo-French Reminiscences, 1876-1906. By SIR THOMAS BARCLAY. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914. 389 pp.

The title prepares us for the style in which this book is written, rambling and disconnected, with the human and personal elements always present. Sir Thomas is well qualified to write such a book since he lived in France from 1876, when he was sent to Paris in the service of the *London Times*, until 1909, during all of which time he was working shoulder to shoulder with the leading men of that period.

After 1900 he took an active part in the agitation for more cordial relations between France and England and his book is mostly an account of the diplomatic steps leading to the formation of the Entente Alliance. The anti-English sentiment existing in France is described especially after 1870; this was intensified by conflicts between the two countries in Egypt, the Congo, and Siam, and by the views expressed by the English on the Boulanger, Fashoda and Dreyfus incidents. In the work of improving this sentiment through several agencies, such as the formation of the Franco-Scottish Society, the British Chamber of Commerce, of which Sir Thomas was the president, through newspaper articles and public addresses in Great Britain and France, he came in contact with the leading statesmen of Europe. He has filled his discussion with word pictures of these men, and enlivened it with interesting impressions, amusing anecdotes, and incidents of association with men who played the leading rôles in England and France a few years ago. Throughout the book are seen flashes of his extraordinary power of observation.

The treaty of arbitration between France and England, which was the result of his work, is "one of the three greatest events in the history of arbitration;" the other two mentioned being the Alabama case and the creation of the Hague Court.

The Germans were in favor of this treaty. Germany was assured of the open door in Morocco for at least thirty years and many of

her statesmen hoped this alliance with England would weaken the France-Russian agreement. Although Alsace-Lorraine presented a "stumbling block," Sir Thomas thought there was no need of a "Revanche"—for France revenged 1870 in Morocco.

M. T. MURRAY.

The Immediate Cause of the Great War. By OLIVER PERRY CHITWOOD. New York, Thomas Crowell Company, 1918. 270 pp.

This book is divided into three parts. The first, entitled "Some direct Causes of the War," traces historically the formation of the two rival groups in Europe after the Congress of Vienna; the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Before 1914 this grouping is noticed in nearly every conflicting question, such as the Morocco dispute, and the Balkan problem. The second part traces the immediate causes of the European War, and is based upon the documents and newspapers accessible at the time the book was published. A clearly drawn picture is given of the diplomatic inter-relationships of the various states in Europe and Asia. The third and last division of the book deals with the reasons for America's entrance into the war. Here the submarine controversy is fully traced.

By no means is this an exhaustive treatment of the causes of the war; it is rather a résumé of the most important facts. The material is well chosen and well organized, and the book will serve as the best of outlines for the study of the detailed accounts which are flooding the markets.

M. T. M.

The Early Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Japan, 1853-1865. By PAYSON JACKSON TREAT. The Johns Hopkins Press, 1917. 459 pp.

A collection of Albert Shaw Lectures delivered by Professor Treat at Johns Hopkins University and published under the direction of Prof. John H. Latané. The account begins with Commodore Perry's opening of the ports of Japan, which for more than two centuries had been closed to all foreign intercourse except for a limited commerce with Holland and China at Nagasaki. Professor Treat declares that "if religious propaganda could have been divorced from commercial intercourse, the doors of Japan might never have been closed."

A detailed account is given of the establishment of friendly relationships between Japan and the United States under the excellent direction of Mathew Calbraith Perry, Townsend Harris,